

more duty than such as by the treaty we were to receive free of duty. Whether the government can protect itself against this flagrant fraud, by excluding these higher grades of sugar from the benefit of the treaty, is very doubtful, as these same sugars, without diminishing their mechanical strength, may easily be so discolored as to reduce them below No. 10 Dutch standard, or to the class formerly known as Sandwich Island sugar, and thus they would have at least a colorable title to pass free through the custom house.

We are bound to look at the possible result of any continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. There are 30,000 acres of sugar cane now reported as under cultivation, and the amount of lands available for this purpose is estimated to be sufficient to add 250 per cent. to the amount of the present product. In no great length of time, under the hot-bed application of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Hawaiian sugar product will be likely to be swollen to its utmost extent, or to the amount of 450,000,000 pounds. The enormous capital already accumulated by those who have suddenly embarked in this enterprise points to an indefinite expansion.

Whether the low grades of sugar from China and India, costing three cents or less a pound, may not be brought to the Hawaiian Islands and re-exported to the United States at a large profit, is a question that hardly admits of doubt. The fixed belief of importers and producers of sugar and rice is that this has been done already. The temptation is great, and the difficulty of detecting such frauds is not small.

The Pacific coast, instead of being benefited by having cheaper sugars in consequence of the reciprocity treaty, it is claimed have actually had to pay more for their sugars than was paid prior to the treaty, and more than two cents a pound above the market prices on the Atlantic coast. Free sugars on the Pacific coast actually cost, therefore, at least two cents a pound more than dutiable sugars elsewhere.

The statement herewith, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount of sugar admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty:

Statement showing the quantities and values of brown sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands and entered for consumption in the United States from 1877 to 1882, inclusive.

Year ended June 30—	Above No. 7 and not above No. 10.	Above No. 10 and not above No. 13.	Above No. 13 and not above No. 16.
1877	3,980,804 Pounds.	229,165 Pounds.	30,642,081 Pounds.
1878	2,437,920	166,822	10,805,283
1879	8,174,146	501,850	16,615,086
1880	7,790,349	450,030	28,416,598
1881	5,373,095	286,707	25,486,589
1882	3,952,806	182,573	63,228,379

SUGAR, DUTCH STANDARD IN COLOR.

Year Ended June 30—	Above No. 16 and not above No. 20.	Total.
1877	3,186,496 Pounds.	3,186,496 Pounds.
1878	4,587,343	4,587,343
1879	1,232,673	1,232,673
1880	1,477,493	1,477,493
1881	76,009,307	76,009,307
1882	4,027,380	4,027,380

In the six years of the operation of this treaty we have received sugars from the Hawaiian Islands to the value of \$23,264,687, and the duties we have imposed upon other sugars of similar quality have averaged not less than 55 per centum ad valorem. At this rate our loss in six years, by the sugar part of the Hawaiian treaty, would appear to have been \$12,795,378, and this loss is annually rapidly increasing. Upon the sugar received in 1882, the loss to the United States upon the same basis amounted to \$3,804,946. These are very large sums to throw away without any apparent or substantial equivalent, but there is still more to be added.

Without taking any account of the increasing quantity of Hawaiian molasses brought here free of duties, the article of rice appears as one of their most rapidly increasing commodities, as will appear from the following table of the annual importations:

Rice imported from the Hawaiian Islands.

Year.	Exports of domestic merchandise.	Exports of coin and bullion.
1877	\$1,106,420	\$187,513
1878	1,683,446	100,250
1879	2,298,178	184,880
1880	1,985,506	459,650
1881	2,604,383	216,280
1882	3,272,172	102,409
Total	13,033,314	1,201,097

Thus it appears that this crop, within six years, has been increased more than 300 per cent. How much more may hereafter be expected depends, perhaps, upon the success of extensive irrigation. The duty levied by the United States upon rice from other countries has been two and one-half cents per pound. Consequently the loss of revenue to the United States upon the total amount, duty free from Hawaii, for five and one-half years has been \$921,858; and this, added to the amount of loss upon sugar, makes a grand total of \$13,717,436. The whole of this has been a clear-cut and distinct largess to the sugar and rice operators in the Hawaiian Islands.

Instead of throwing away this vast sum upon the temporary sojourners in remote islands of the Pacific, where by no possibility can it confer any future advantage to our own country, would it not have been wiser to have bestowed the whole of this sum as a premium on sugars produced at home? Our annual expenditure for this necessary article of life is too great to be perpetuated forever. In 1882 the cane crop of sugars has been reported at 125,000 tons. The amount of maple sugar is supposed to be growing less year by year, and the annual product varies, as estimated, from twenty-five to fifty million pounds. But it is believed by those entitled to know, that the sorghum sugar will at no distant day contribute largely to the stock of sugars required for our home consumption. The beet-sugar production throughout Europe was established by direct encouragement, granted at first by Napoleon, to the home producers.

Whether we copy this strikingly successful example or not, most certainly we ought not to handicap our sugar producers by the longer continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

A table of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands is worthy of examination:

Years.	Exports of domestic merchandise.	Exports of coin and bullion.
1877	\$1,106,420	\$187,513
1878	1,683,446	100,250
1879	2,298,178	184,880
1880	1,985,506	459,650
1881	2,604,383	216,280
1882	3,272,172	102,409
Total	13,033,314	1,201,097

That our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is most unprofitable, and that when we add up our entire domestic exports of merchandise and find that the whole for six years amounts to less than our actual remission of duties on sugar and rice, or to \$13,033,314 of exports, against a loss of duties remitted of \$13,717,436. It should also be noted that we settled a balance against us during the same years by an export of gold and silver coin to the amount of \$1,048,032. Up to this time in 1883, our imports of Hawaiian sugar exhibit a further increase, as compared with 1882, by which not less than an additional million of our revenue will this year, in excess of last year, be surrendered to Hawaiian sugar producers and refiners.

What was the extraordinary inducement which led to the adoption of this reciprocity treaty? The Hawaiian tariff formerly subjected a part of our exports to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and the year previous to the treaty our exports so subjected amounted to \$1,184,614, and, therefore, 10 per cent. thereon was the sum to be annually remitted by the Hawaiian Government to the United States, being only \$118,461, in contrast with the millions we have so unwisely surrendered.

It is to be remembered that, as soon as the treaty was ratified, the Hawaiian Government raised the tariff upon all dutiable merchandise from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., and thus might have perhaps recouped all they lost on the surrender of the 10 per cent. duties upon dutiable articles, had not Great Britain remonstrated, when the law increasing duties appears to have been repealed.

The number of natives in the Hawaiian Islands is now estimated at 44,000 a little more than one-tenth of the population at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook. The number of Chinese is represented to be 14,000, of whom 3,865 arrived in 1881; and this class of immigration may be indefinitely multiplied. With their thrift and economy they will be able to produce sugars as cheaply as they can be produced in any part

of the world. At the present time the Chinese own several sugar plantations, while only one sugar plantation is known to be held by a native citizen. The natives do not accumulate or hold any considerable portions of real estate or other property. The foreign population dominate in public affairs, and, while a very reputable king appears in the foreground, the power behind the throne is made up of sugar planters and sugar corporations. Whatever political changes may in the course of time occur, Hawaiian products must find their only market in the United States, and this will forever secure friendly relations. We have no interest in treating the Sandwich Islands with greater favor than any other countries which sustain friendly commercial intercourse with us. It cannot concern us who the rulers of these islands may be, as they can never be formidable for aggressions, being over two thousand miles distant from the Pacific coast, and if ever hostile the most powerful naval force would be sure to control their actions. These islands are numerous, with coasts equal in extent to nearly one-half of those of the United States. Unlike the rocky barriers presented at Gibraltar, Malta, and St. Helena, the harbors and coasts are beyond the power of any people to make impregnable. We have no colonial possessions, and do not and shall not require any for a surplus population so long as one-third of our acreage of lands remains uncultivated, and so long as the country is able annually to absorb and Americanize a million of foreign immigrants. Certainly there is no pressure requiring us to send to foreign lands any portion of our people, with a heavy subsidy to be paid and borne by those who remain at home.

The carrying-trade, in consequence of the great increase of Hawaiian sugars, has been, of course, correspondingly enlarged. Our shipping engaged in the trade across the Pacific Ocean sometimes find it convenient to call at Honolulu, but whatever flag there floats, there will never be any exclusion of American vessels or denial of any advantages now accorded, as such exclusion or denial would be greatly and obviously to the detriment of the Hawaiian interests.

Years ago the Hawaiian Islands were of much more importance to our vessels engaged in the whale fisheries, as they were accustomed, during their long voyages of two and three years, to call there for the purpose of obtaining supplies and for refitting, and sometimes to send home a part of their catch. In 1859 there were 549 entries of whalers at Hawaiian ports, and in 1867 the number was still large, or 243; but since that date the whalers have almost disappeared from the Pacific Ocean, and in 1881 there were only 19 which visited the Hawaiian Islands.

We require no fortified Gibraltar, no half-way houses on any of the highways of the ocean leading to colonial dependencies. All such places are only maintained in time of peace by extraordinary expenditures, and in time of war they are prolific sources of weakness. The time has not come when any such foreign entanglements can be justified.

The present reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands is so obviously adverse to the interests of the United States, and so much more than would now be asked for by Hawaii, that nothing less than its abrogation affords a sufficient remedy. Even those who would prefer a modification merely must see that the first step to that end, or to obtain any satisfactory result, is to wholly abrogate the present treaty. To doubtless the notice for its abrogation might be lawfully given by the President, or it may be done by Congress.

The committee therefore report and recommend the adoption of the following:

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for the termination of the reciprocity treaty of thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Whereas it is provided in the reciprocity treaty concluded at Washington this thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, between the United States of the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands of the other part, that the treaty "shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same"; and

Whereas it appears by a proclamation of the President of the United States bearing date the ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that the treaty came into operation on that day; and

Whereas, further, it is no longer for the interests of the United States to continue the same in force; Therefore,

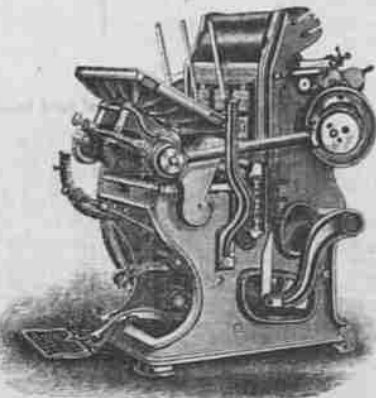
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, according to the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the King and the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the desire of the United States to make and maintain the most friendly commercial relations with that power.

The facts stated in the report of the Committee on Finance are emphasized by the state of the trade during the year 1883, the year following the latest date stated in the tables in the report. It appears that the importation of sugar of the Dutch standard from the Hawaiian Islands during the year 1883 was 114,132,670 pounds, valued at \$7,340,039, and that the rice imported amounted to 12,926,951 pounds, and increase of 2,800,000 pounds over the year preceding. The duty that would have been derived from the sugar admitted from the Hawaiian Islands entered for consumption in the United States in 1883 would have been about \$4,000,000, while the entire value of exports of domestic domestic merchandise to the Hawaiian Islands in that year was \$3,639,460, or less than the actual duty that would have been derived from the sugar imported from there.

The loss of revenue entailed by the treaty seems to the undersigned far greater than any benefit derived from it, and it is submitted that the better way is to terminate the treaty with a view to enter into such commercial relations with the Sandwich Islands as will be more nearly reciprocal than the provisions of the present treaty.

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